

# GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

# NEW MEXICO'S MILITARY INSTITUTE LOCATED AT CITY OF ROSWELL

An Article Treating on an Important Subject, Showing the Advantages to Be Derived By Children Attending Public and Parochial Schools Here.

In the Rich Pecos Valley and is One of the Best Institutes of Its Kind in the Great Southwest.

Many interesting facts concerning the public schools of Albuquerque are set forth in the following article, which covers the history of the city schools from the time of their inception to the present.

The legislative act under which the schools of Albuquerque were established was passed February 26, 1891. Prior to that time there were no public schools in this city. On Monday morning, September 7, 1891, the first public school in Albuquerque was opened for the accommodation of pupils, with an enrollment the first day of 349 pupils.

The City Library building, then known as the Academy building, had been constructed in the building, was used. The high school department being on the third floor, and the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th grades being taught on the second floor. With the establishment of public schools the old Congregational Academy passed out of existence.

On the west side, at this time, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades were taught in the old La Vota hotel building, then called the college building, as the Methodist College had used this building for some years previous, but had passed out of existence several years prior to the establishment of the public schools. The east side 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades were taught in a building on South 25th street, this being the only school property in the possession of the city at this time.

The first corps of teachers in the Albuquerque public schools, who were teaching at this time, were as follows:

C. E. Hodgins, superintendent.  
Miss M. M. Winslow, principal of high school.  
Julia P. Fitch, assistant principal.



PROF. J. E. CLARK,  
Superintendent of City Public Schools.

loggs, Margaret Duncan Ray, Ida Blanche Summers, Louise Mande Summers.

Class of '95—Hattie Henderson, David S. Rosewald.  
Class of '96—Muriel Blanche Anderson, Marie Louise Girard, Sidney U. Rosewald, Candace Mabel Wakefield, Lillian Hughes.

Class of '97—Maude Mabel Hill, Helen Elizabeth Pratt, Agnes Virginia Quinlan, Betty Webster Willey.

The following year the Seniors and Juniors were transferred to the same classes in the preparatory de-

Elia M. La Bar, 8th grade; Sallie E. King, 7th grade; Margaret Hartman, 6th grade; Eva B. Bowers, 5th and 6th grades.

First Ward School—Mrs. T. J. Butts, principal; Minnie J. Diehl, Lettie Watson, Elizabeth M. Reihman, Elsie McGregor, Winifred Hilliard and Blanche Oile.

Second Ward School—D. C. Taylor, principal; Lillie A. Keenors, Catherine Adams, Mary H. Norton, Daisy Hunsinger, Minnie E. Craig and Lollie Linder.

Third Ward School—W. B. McFarland, principal; Ida Elder, E. Tway, Mily Kaplan, Anita Thomas, Mable Hunt, Maud Custer and Lucy Hazel-dine.

Fourth Ward School—J. R. McCollum, principal; Edyth Everett, Elizabeth C. Willey, Minnie L. Baker, Helen W. Rodey, Adah Vaughn, Mary V. Spaulding and Elizabeth Gerwig.

In the high school building, daily study sessions are held from 9 to 11:45 a. m., and from 1:15 to 3:30 p. m., and in the ward buildings from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

The holiday vacation ends January 2, 1906. Semester examinations will be held January 5th and 12th. Quarterly examinations, March 9th and 16th, 1906. Final examinations, May 11th and 14th, 1906. The present scholastic year ends May 18th, 1906.

The present enrollment of pupils numbers 1,782, 450 of which are Mexican children, 40 colored, and 1,292 American children.

At present the city owns five 8-room school buildings, located as follows:

High School, or Central building—Corner Third street and Lead avenue.  
First Ward School—Southeast corner of Grand avenue and Edith street.  
Second Ward School—Southeast

and conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

St. Vincent's Academy, for young ladies, is both a boarding school and conservatory of music, and was erected in 1881. The grounds occupy a large tract of land, beautifully kept, with pretty lawns and shade trees. The main building is of brick, with stone trimmings, spacious, comfortable, and modern in every respect.

The Immaculate Conception School, for boys and girls, was erected and opened three years after the opening of St. Vincent's Academy, or in 1884. It is a graded school on the same basis as public schools. The courses embrace all high school branches, and in addition, a full business course is taught, taking two years to complete.

## BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The banking institutions of Albuquerque, which number four, have also fared well during the past year. Owing to the fact that crops were good, the wool clip great, and business in general of the best, deposit money was plentiful and the close of the year finds the different banks and trust companies of the city in a flourishing condition.

The Bank of Commerce, of Albuquerque, which is the depository for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, closes the year with an excellent surplus on hand, and in the best possible condition financially and otherwise. It has a capital stock of \$150,000, and extends to depositors every possible accommodation. Following are the present officers of this institution:

Solomon Luna, president; W. S. Strickler, vice president and cashier; W. J. Johnson, assistant cashier. Directors, William McIntosh, J. C. Baldrige, Solomon Luna, A. M. Blackwell, George Arnot, and O. E. Cromwell.

The First National Bank of Albuquerque, a United States depository and depository for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, as well, has an authorized capital of \$500,000 and the close of the present year finds it with a paid in capital, surplus and profits amounting to \$250,000. It is a very prosperous year and is in excellent financial condition. The officers and directors of this institution are as follows:

Joshua S. Reynolds, president; M. W. Flournoy, vice president; Frank McKee, cashier; R. A. Frost, assistant cashier, and H. F. Reynolds, director.

The State National Bank of Albuquerque has had a very satisfactory growth since its establishment and the close of 1905 finds it in the best possible financial condition, and with a total of deposits amounting to over \$250,000, while its capital stock is \$100,000. Following is a list of the officers of this institution:

O. N. Marron, president; D. A. Macpherson, vice president; J. B. Herndon, cashier; and Roy McDonald, assistant cashier.

The Montezuma Trust Co., at the corner of Gold avenue and Second street, is the only institution of its kind in the city. It conducts a savings deposit business and a general banking business as well. Interest is allowed on all savings deposits. It has a capital and surplus of \$100,000. Following are the directors of this institution:

A. B. McMillen, W. R. Whitney, F. A. Habbell, J. C. Baldrige, W. H. Gillenwater.

## CITY OFFICIALS.

One thing that has helped in the great advancement that this city has made during the year just closed, is the manifest interest taken in the city's welfare by its efficient city officials. Not only what has been done, but the official he represents, and forgetting self, has worked but for the best interests of Albuquerque as a whole. And the result is apparent in every part and department of the city. Following is a list of the present city officials:

Mayor—Frank McKee.  
City Clerk—Harry F. Lee.  
Treasurer—H. E. Rogers.  
City Attorney—M. E. Hickey.  
Police Judge—A. J. Crawford.  
Chief of Police—Thomas McMillin.  
Assistant Chief—W. C. Kennedy.  
Chief of Fire Department—A. C. Burdick.

Street Commissioner—Martin Tierney.  
Building Inspector—A. M. Whitecomb.  
City Chemist—John Weindorf.  
President of Council—G. W. Harrison.

Policemen—George Highbarger, Alex. Knapp, Joe Salazar, William Wagoner and Frank Ross.

Board of Health—Doctors J. H. Wroth and J. F. Pearce.

Aldermen—P. Hanley, A. E. Walker, T. Isherwood, G. P. Learnard, Thos. Wilkerson, W. H. Gillenwater, G. W. Harrison and Louis Heford.

Finance Committee—Aldermen Heford, Gillenwater and Isherwood.

Street Committee—Aldermen Hanley, Harrison and Wilkerson.

Building Committee on Light and Fuel—Aldermen Harrison, Walker and Learnard.

Fire Committee—Aldermen Walker, Heford and Gillenwater.

Water Committee—Aldermen Hanley, Isherwood and Gillenwater.

Grievance Committee—Aldermen Hanley, Isherwood and Wilkerson.

Sewer Committee—Aldermen Walker, Learnard and Harrison.

Police Commissioners—Aldermen Heford, Learnard and Isherwood.

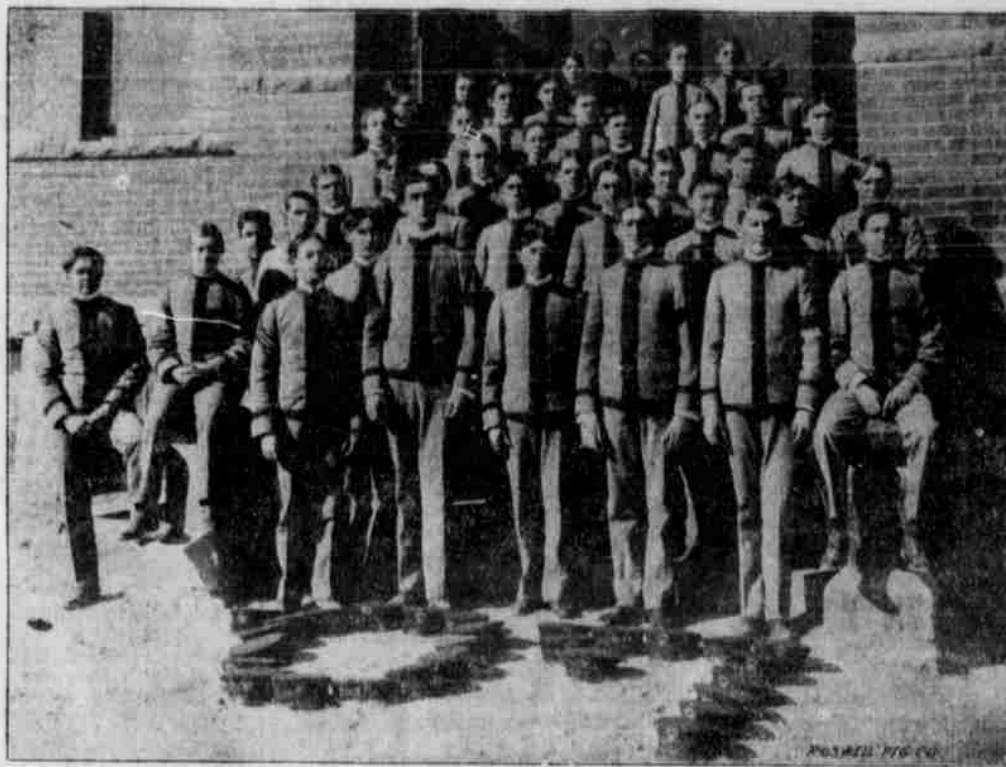
The day has come when a man can no longer say, "Can I afford to send my son to school?" but rather, "Can I afford not to send my son to school?" As the problems of life are growing more intricate every day, the world is calling for more and better educated men. As there must be a three-fold development in every student, namely, mental, moral and physical, it seems that the tone and spirit of a school should weigh more with parents than the variety and size of the course of study. Any good school offers a student more than he can possibly learn, but not every school has the power to rightly shape character; that spirit among its student body to fashion character as the fac-

parents may send their boys to enjoy greater luxury of living than they will find at this school; there are military schools where graduates are as perfect in military tactics; but it is a fact, that nowhere can boys go and find teachers and officers more earnestly and unselfishly interested in them personally, and in their individual success, both at school and in after life, than they will find at the New Mexico Military Institute.

When it comes to a question of location, the Institute bows to none. It is ideal. Situated on a fertile mesa, overlooking the beautiful town of Roswell in the greatest arid valley of the world, are the campus and buildings of the only strictly mili-

whole presents the appearance of an army post. They are thoroughly furnished, lighted by electricity, and heated by steam. Each building is the home of one or more of the instructors, who make frequent inspections, both night and day, and see that the cadets keep their quarters in a neat condition and thoroughly ventilated. One hundred and thirty-five cadets matriculated this year, and if it were not for the fact that the Institute is limited to this number, it would soon out-strip any school of its class in the west.

When it comes to the military training, the New Mexico Military Institute is the West Point of the west. It is military in every respect,



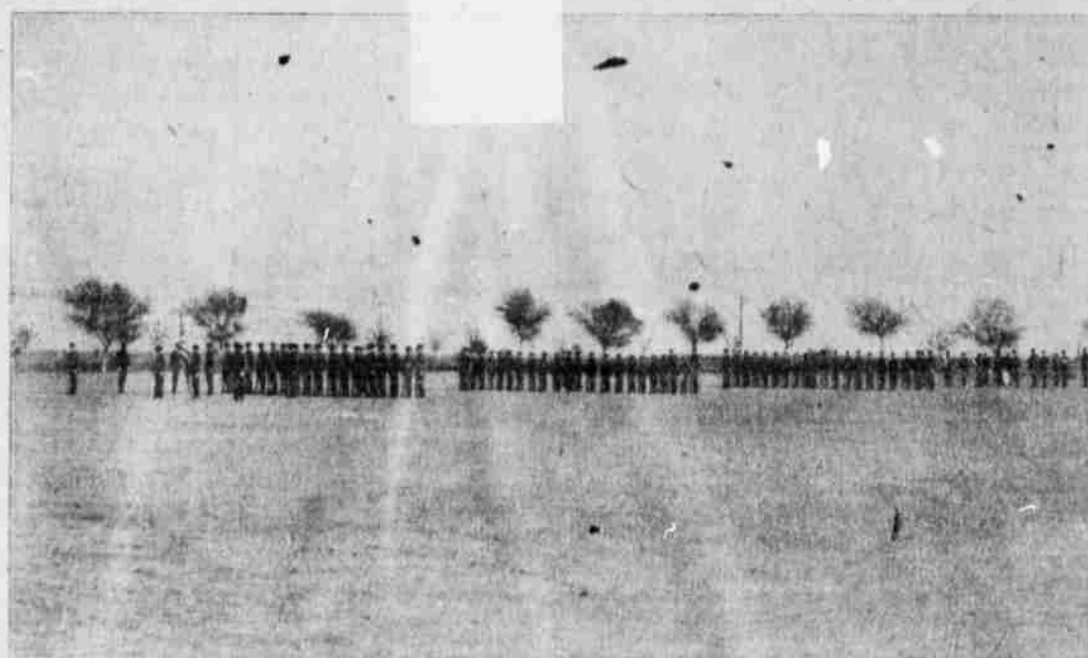
THE CLASS OF 1907, AT THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE, ROSWELL, N.M.

ity attempts to fashion scholars. In a strictly military school, where all cadets are required to live in barracks, under the immediate care of instructors, where they are associated together both night and day, where the student's nature is studied and thoroughly understood, that sense of individuality is developed far more readily than in schools of different class.

It is a sad fact to note the neglect that so many schools are making in the physical development of its students. In order to stand the tests and pressure which are now brought

tary school in the west. The elevation is 2,700 feet above sea level, and every duty, both work and play, has its allotted time. It enables the cadet to do a greater amount of work; it enables him to take regular exercise, to enjoy his recreation and form habits of regularity which prove of value to him in after life. The discipline is rigid, but no more exacting than is well for immature minds and bodies. The erect carriage, the habit of obedience, punctuality, habit, is speedily and thoroughly inculcated. Cadets are pre-eminent in the education of a boy.

and it is through this system that every hour in the day is systematically, every duty, both work and play, has its allotted time. It enables the cadet to do a greater amount of work; it enables him to take regular exercise, to enjoy his recreation and form habits of regularity which prove of value to him in after life. The discipline is rigid, but no more exacting than is well for immature minds and bodies. The erect carriage, the habit of obedience, punctuality, habit, is speedily and thoroughly inculcated. Cadets are pre-eminent in the education of a boy.



CADETS OF THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY SCHOOL, ROSWELL, N.M.

to bear upon the young man in business life, he must prepare himself physically beyond all else. A man's health, next to his moral character, has more to do with his success in life than anything else.

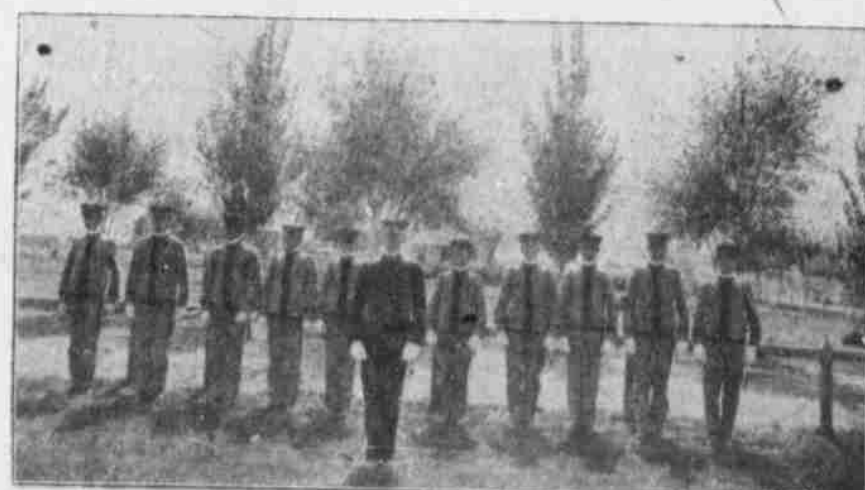
Perceiving these truths, the New Mexico Military Institute is exerting every effort and embracing every occasion to impress on the minds of its cadets this three-fold development. The faculty is composed of experienced men from the leading schools of the east and north, who are exerting every power to develop the mind and character of each individual cadet. There are eight members of the faculty, and each member has under his special care a number of cadets, and it is this fact that creates so much enthusiasm and causes the instructor to feel that the future of these cadets under his supervision is dependent upon him, and thus he watches every opportunity to develop both the mental and moral character of the boy. There are many schools and colleges where the boy will find teachers of the various branches, who are just as capable as those of the Institute; there are schools where

the most perfect natural drainage, the clearest and driest of atmospheres, plenty of carefully directed exercise, and abundance of food in his favor, the bodily well being of the Institute boy is almost beyond jeopardy. The health record of the New Mexico Military Institute surpasses all others. During the past seven years there has not been a serious case of illness developed among the cadets. Yet a surgeon is regularly employed to look after their welfare, and the Institute maintains a hospital and employs a trained nurse by this year, who makes her home in the hospital, and in case of sickness, which is rare, the cadet is cared for as he would be at home. Every precaution is taken to keep the cadets in perfect health. All apparatus are required to stand a physical examination before entering and in case of objectionable disease or deformity they are rejected.

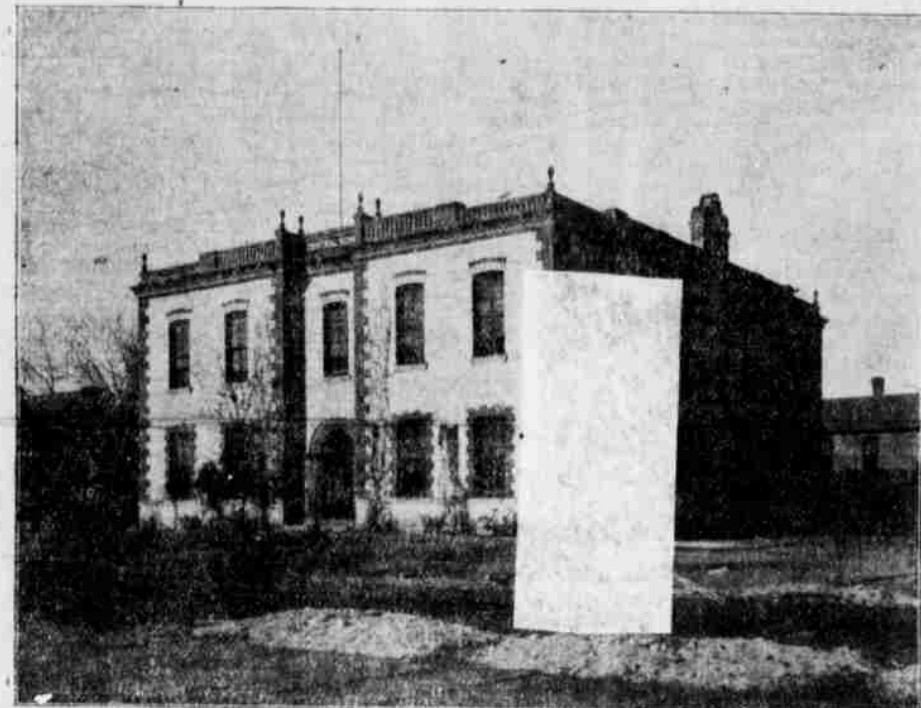
The growth of the Institute has been wonderful during the past seven years. The buildings have increased from one to eight, which are substantial structures, and so arranged about the large campus, that the



Cadet C. E. Kunz, Albuquerque.



OFFICERS OF THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE AT PARADE.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Mary Cooper, west side, 7th and 8th grades.  
Mary Benbow, east side, 7th and 8th grades.  
Nettie G. Sloan, west side 5th and 6th grades.  
Lucy Baird, east side, 5th and 6th grades.

Emma Ludlum, west side, 3rd and 4th grades.  
Emma N. Cadwallader, east side, 3rd and 4th grades.  
Josephine Van Slyck, west side, 1st and 2nd grades.

Lillian Carr, west side, 1st and 2nd grades.  
Clara Dugan, east side, 1st and 2nd grades.  
Eve Hatch, east side, 1st and 2nd grades.

At the close of the first year the city had under construction four four-room buildings, representing a total cost of \$43,000. The bond issue of the first year was \$60,000, the expenses were \$23,000, and the total receipts were \$37,000.

The first Board of Education was composed of the following members:

First Ward—M. C. Nettleton and R. M. Barbour.

Second Ward—J. C. Baldrige and D. L. Sammis.

Third Ward—G. W. Mylert and Dr. G. S. Easterday.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. H. Wroth and E. W. Dobson.

J. C. Baldrige was president, Dr. J. H. Wroth vice president, R. M. Barbour clerk, and A. C. Briggs treasurer.

For legal reasons, it was found necessary that R. M. Barbour resign as clerk, and M. Custers was elected. The enrollment at the end of the first year numbered 660 pupils, 50 of whom were Mexicans and 25 colored. The enrollment for the years following, up to the present time, was as follows:

1892-93—662 pupils; 82 Mexican, 21 colored.  
1893-94—853 pupils; 116 Mexican, 37 colored.

1894-95—844 pupils; 91 Mexican, 31 colored.  
1895-96—883 pupils; 111 Mexicans, 34 colored.

From 1896 to 1900 the records are incomplete, but there was a gradual increase until the present time. From 1900 the enrollment has increased as follows:

1900-01—1,188 pupils.  
1901-02—1,321 pupils.  
1902-03—1,421 pupils.

1903-04—1,609 pupils.  
1904-05—1,778 pupils.  
December, 1905—1,782 pupils.

The alumni, starting with the class of 1892 and up to date, is as follows:

Class of '92—Mildred F. Whiteman, Mabel L. Daniels, Lou Hughes.

Class of '93—Helen Booth, Edith Grace Stevens, Edith Julia Vaughn, Lewis C. Brooks, Seymour Lewinson, Roy Allen Stamm.

Class of '94—George Mary Kel-



ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.

R. W. Hopkins, president; C. S. served in that capacity in the public schools of Shelby, Mich., for four years; Frankfort (Mich.) public schools, five years, and the Holland (Mich.) public schools, two years.

The present roster of teachers is as follows:

J. E. Clark, superintendent.  
Violet J. Kremer, director of music.  
Agnes Stelhorn, supervisor of drawing.

High School—J. A. Miller, principal; Nancy Hewitt, assistant principal; Sadie R. Leavitt, English; Mrs. O'Connor Roberts, Spanish.

There are two Catholic schools in Albuquerque, the St. Vincent Academy, for young ladies, located at the corner of Sixth street and Roma avenue, and the Immaculate Conception School, for boys and girls, located on Sixth street, between Tijeras and Copper avenues. Both are taught